Q.1) The Congress ministries resigned in the seven provinces in 1939, because:
a) the Congress could not form ministries in the other four provinces
b) emergence of a 'left wing' in the Congress made the working of the ministries impossible
c) there were widespread communal disturbances in their provinces
d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct.

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Option d is correct: The Congress ministries **resigned in October and November 1939, in protest against Viceroy Lord Linlithgow's action of declaring India to be at war with Germany in the Second World War without consulting the Indian people.**
Source: UPSC 2012

Q.2) With reference to Mahatma Gandhi and Subhash Chandra Bose, consider the following statements:
1. Unlike Gandhi, Subhash Chandra Bose was against the English system of education.
2. While Gandhi was in favor of a decentralized economy with no state control, Bose wanted industrialization under state ownership.
3. Both Gandhi and Bose believed in eradicating untouchability and maintaining the varna distinctions of the caste system.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1 and 3 only

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
It is a proven fact that Bose and Gandhi were not supportive of each other regarding ideologies. However, both had mutual respect. Mahatma Gandhi called him a "patriot among patriots" for his adamant ways to gain India's freedom. On the other hand, Bose called him 'Father of The Nation', a term that is still used for Mahatma Gandhi even today.
Statement 1 is incorrect: Gandhi opposed the **English educational system** and the use of English as a medium of instruction. Gandhiji wanted a local schooling system all away from a western one. Whereas, for an industrial India, Subhash Bose advocated better education, particularly in science and technology. Netaji propagated military education, technical education, and administrative education. Thus, Subhash Chandra Bose supported the English system of education.
Statement 2 is correct: Mahatma **Gandhi's** concept of Swaraj was imbibed in a **decentralised economy without state control.** Gandhi dismissed both capitalism and Western socialism—the former for its exploitative excesses and the latter for its connection to industrialisation. He was against largescale industrialisation. He had strong objections to labour saving machinery. In contrast, Subhas Chandra **Bose** considered economic freedom to be the essence of social and political freedom. He was all in **favour of modernisation to be brought about by industrialisation**. At the 1938 Haripura Congress session, Bose expressed his opinion that, for India to progress, a comprehensive scheme of industrial development under state ownership and state-control would be indispensable.
Statement 3 is incorrect: Gandhi's goals for society were mainly eradicating untouchability, **maintaining the varna distinctions of the caste system**, and strengthening tolerance, modesty, and religiosity in India. Whereas Bose looked forward to an India changed by a socialist revolution that would bring to an end the

www.freeupscmaterials.org

traditional social hierarchy with its caste system; in its place would come an **egalitarian, casteless, and classless society**. Subhas Bose **completely rejected** social inequality and the **caste system.**
Source: https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/lehs304.pdf
https://www.deccanherald.com/national/differences-between-gandhi-bose-highly-exaggerated-754950.html

Q.3) Scorched Earth Policy is a military strategy which seeks to destroy anything that could be of use to the enemy, including energy supplies, bridges, provision stores, agricultural fields, road and railway links, etc. In this context, which of the following option is true about Scorched Earth Policy?
a) Indian states of pre-independence era never used any such scorched earth policy.
b) Harming the civilians by the use of this policy has been banned under the 1977 Geneva Convention.
c) British Government in India never used the Scorched Earth Policy.
d) Scorched earth policy was first introduced in warfare during World War I.

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Scorched earth tactics form part of a military strategy which seeks to destroy anything that could be of use to the enemy, including energy supplies, bridges, provision stores, agricultural fields, road and railway links, etc. **The destruction could be carried out by the enemy, or by the retreating army of a country which does not want invaders to use its resources.**
Option b is correct: The strategy seeks to deplete the enemy's resources to sustain warfare and break their morale by inflicting heavy hardships on combatants and non-combatants alike. **Harming civilians as part of this strategy has been banned under the 1977 Geneva Convention.**
Option c is Incorrect: During the Second World War India was facing with food shortages**.** India imported rice from Myanmar and Thailand, but when the Japanese occupied Burma in 1942, India couldn't get rice anymore. When the Japanese army arrived at the Indian border, **the British initiated the scorched earth policy in Bengal.** Under the policy, any territory that surrendered was destroyed and in Bengal it meant removing rice from the traders' storehouses. Also, under the policy boat was denied to the fishermen.
Option a and d are Incorrect: Scorched earth policy has been part of warfare since ancient times, with the nomad Scythians using the tactics in their war against the Persian Achaemenid Empire. **In India, the armies of Maratha leader Chhatrapati Shivaji were known for their scorched earth tactics.** While the Maratha leaders looted and burnt enemy towns, they were under orders to not harm civilians or desecrate religious site.
Source: German Chancellor says Russia using 'scorched-earth tactics': What is this strategy | Explained News, The Indian Express
'Churchill's policies led to Bengal famine' (news18.com)

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding the Underground Movement carried during the Quit India Movement:
1. The Socialist groups called 'Azad Dastas' were formed in Nepal to fight the tyranny of British Government.
2. All India Radio (AIR) was started by Congress for secret communication with the public.
3. The underground movement leaders included Biju Patnaik, Chhotu Bhai Puranik and R.P. Goenka.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

www.freeupscnotes.org

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The underground movement grew very strong in Bihar and proved to be a major law and order problem for the British during 1942-44. Despite severe repression, several organizations and dacoit gangs were formed in different parts of Bihar by 1943. Many of these groups had links with the Congress Socialist Party. **The Socialist groups called 'Azad Dastas' carried out activities in the name of Congress**. **Jayprakash Narayan organized and trained an "Azad Dasta" (Freedom Brigade) in Nepal to paralyse the machinery of the British Government and for fighting the tyranny of British rule.**

Statemen 2 is incorrect: After examining its past campaigns, the Congress realized during the Quit India Movement that the communication with the public was central to its success. Thus, the idea of an underground radio station was conceived, and Usha Mehta became its voice. **Though it was known by many names – the Freedom Radio, the Ghost Radio, the Congress Radio – it was, very simply, the secret anti-imperialist voice of the Indian National Congress and almost no one, apart from those involved, knew anything certain about its inner workings. In fact,** The Congress Radio, which began operations in August 1942, was set up **to counter the British-controlled All India Radio (AIR), often tagged as 'anti-India Radio'**.

Statement 3 is correct: The main personalities taking up the underground activity were Rammanohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali**,** Usha Mehta**, Biju Patnaik, Chhotu Bhai Puranik**, Achyut Patwardhan**, Sucheta Kripalani and R.P. Goenka**.

Knowledge Base: Pg 450, ch 23, Spectrum

Unit-21.pdf (egyankosh.ac.in)

Q.5) Recently, Central Government has released a Comic book about the stories of Tribal Freedom Fighters. In this context, consider the following pairs:

Tribal freedom fighter* - *Associated with

1. Budhu Bhagat - Larka rebellion
2. Kanhu Murmu - Santhal rebellion
3. Chakra Bisoi - Khond uprising
4. Tirot Sing - Khasi uprising

How many of the above pair(s) is/are correctly matched?

a) Only one pair
b) Only two pairs
c) Only three pairs
d) All the four pairs

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Recently, The Ministry of Culture has released the third Comic book on stories of 20 Tribal Freedom Fighters at Tiranga Utsav celebration in New Delhi.

The important tribal freedom fighters mentioned in the book are:

Tribal Freedom Fighter	**Contribution**
Budhu Bhagat	He had led guerrilla warfare against the British. He was a leader of the **Larka rebellion in 1832. (Hence pair 1 is correctly matched.)**
Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu	They were the leaders of the **Santhal rebellion (1855–1856),** the rebellion in present-day Jharkhand and Bengal in eastern India against both the British

www.freeupscmaterials.org

	colonial authority and the corrupt zamindari system. (**Hence pair 2 is correctly matched)**
Tantiya Bhil	He was known as the **Robin Hood of the Central Provinces.** He robbed trains carrying British wealth and distributed it among his tribe, the Bhils.
Major Paona Brajabasi	He fought to defend the kingdom of Manipur. He was the **hero of the Anglo-Manipur war.**
Malati Mem	She was inspired to join Mahatma Gandhi's satyagraha movement. **She fought against the British monopoly over opium** and educated her people about the dangers of opium addiction.
Helen Lepcha	She was an ardent follower of Mahatma Gandhi. Her influence over her people made the British restless. In 1941, she helped **Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose escape from house** arrest and travel to Germany. She was awarded the **Tamra Patra** for her invaluable contribution to the freedom struggle.
Pulimaya Devi Podar	She heard Gandhi when she was in school and wanted to join the freedom struggle immediately. Despite stiff opposition from her family, she joined the movement. She was imprisoned for her participation in protests. After independence, she continued to serve her people and was awarded the title of '**Swatantra Sainani'.**
Tirot Singh	**Leader of a Khasi uprising:** He realized the duplicity of the British and waged war against them. He was captured, tortured, and imprisoned. He died in prison. (**Hence pair 4 is correctly matched.)**
Manjhi and **Chakra Bisoi**	**They were leaders of Khond tribe** and objected to the British interfering in their customs. (**Hence pair 3 is correctly matched.)** Rendo was caught and hanged while Chakra Bisoi became a fugitive and died in hiding.

Source: https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1848318
https://indianexpress.com/article/india/a-comic-book-on-freedom-fighters-of-president-murmus-ilk-8073773/

Q.6) With reference to the offers made by British under Wavell Plan (1945), consider the following statements:
1. According to the plan, Caste Hindus and Muslims were to have equal representation in Governor General's executive council.
2. It proposed that all members of the Governor General's executive council will be Indians except the Viceroy.
3. The plan proposed that veto power of Governor General to bypass the ministerial decisions would be discontinued.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 2 only

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct Answer.
Lord Wavell invited 21 political leaders in Shimla to discuss the Wavell Plan, the conference is popularly known as the "Shimla Conference". The plan was to restructure the Governor General's Executive Council.

www.freeupscmaterials.org

Statement 1 is correct: It was proposed that the Viceroy's Executive Council would be immediately reconstituted, and the number of its members would be increased. The Plan proposed that **both Caste Hindus and Muslims would have equal representation in governor general's executive council**. The League wanted all Muslim members to be League nominees because it feared that since the aims of other minorities–depressed classes, Sikhs, Christians, etc.–were the same as those of the Congress, this arrangement would reduce the League to a one-third minority.
Statement 2 and 3 are incorrect: As per Wavell Plan, all the members of the executive council were to be Indians **except the Viceroy and the Commander-in-chief (not only the Viceroy).**
Other proposals of the Wavell Plan were:
(1) The reconstructed Council was to function as an interim Government within the framework of the GOI Act, of 1935.
(2) Governor General **could exercise a veto** to bypass the advice of ministers.
(3) The possibilities for negotiations on a new constitution were to be kept open once after the final war was finally won by the Allies.
Source: https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/lehs304.pdf

Q.7) The Defense of India Act was enforced during the Second World War due to which of the following reasons?
a) To enforce restrictions on civil liberties of the common people.
b) To ensure the public safety and the defense of British India.
c) To provide compensation for the land acquired for defense purpose.
d) All of the above

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct Answer.
The Defense of India Act, 1939 was an Act passed by the Central Legislature in 1939 which effectively declared martial law in India. Although it was enacted on 29 September 1939 it was deemed to come into force on 3 September 1939, the day when the Second World War began.
Option a is correct: Even before the declaration of the War, emergency powers had been acquired by the Centre in respect of provincial subjects by amending the 1935 Act. Defense of India Act had been enforced the day the War was declared, thus **restricting civil liberties of the common people.**
Option b is correct: The act empowered the Viceroy to make rules for the public **safety and the defense of British India.** It also provided for punishments in case of any contraventions which included death or transportation for life. The grounds for the punishment were the intent to assist any State at war with His Majesty or that of waging war against His Majesty.
Option c is correct: The act also provided for **acquisition of land for defense purposes** and **provided compensation for the land acquired.** It expired six months after the termination of the war and was repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act, of 1947
Source: https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/lehs304.pdf
https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/hess209.pdf

Q.8) Which of the following is/are the reasons for Mahatma Gandhi to launch Individual Satyagraha during World War II?
1. To show the discontent towards rising prices of commodities in India.
2. To assert the right of speech of Indians against the war efforts.
3. Mass movement at that time was not conducive as it might turned aggressive.

www.freeupmaterials.org

Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct Answer.
In reaction to the August Offer, Gandhiji called for a limited 'Individual Satyagraha'. It was a protest against the British government and its inability to accommodate the demands of Indians. Also, Indians wanted to demonstrate that though they are taking part in the war, the participation was not voluntary.
Statement 1 is incorrect: Individual Satyagraha was the **result of the August offer's failure** in providing a sound solution for India's future political status. The main aims for launching the satyagraha were:
1) To show that nationalist patience towards the political situation of the India at that time was not due to weakness of Indians;
2) To express people's feeling that they were not interested in the war and that they made no distinction between Nazism and the double autocracy that ruled India; and
3) To give another opportunity to the Government to accept Congress' demands peacefully.
The issue of rising prices of commodities because or war was not the reason behind the Individual Satyagraha. Hence the statement 1 is incorrect.
Statement 2 is correct: The Individual Satyagraha was to **affirm the right of speech against the war efforts.**
Statement 3 is correct: The radicals and leftists wanted to launch a mass Civil Disobedience Movement, but **Gandhiji** insisted on individual satyagraha, as he **thought that mass movement might turn aggressive.**
Source: https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/lehs304.pdf

Q.9) With reference to the various sessions of Indian National Congress, consider the following statements:
1. At the Bombay Session in 1934, wearing of Khadi was made a necessary criterion for elective membership of the congress.
2. The Faizpur session in 1936 was the first Congress Session conducted in a rural area.
3. Congress got its first woman President at the Kanpur Session in 1925.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 2 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
statement 1 is correct. A number of changes in the Congress constitution were affected **at the Bombay Session in 1934 under the Presidentship of Rajendra Pasad**. **Wearing of Khadi was made a necessary criterion for elective membership.** A. I. C. C. was reduced to half its strength, etc.
Statement 2 is correct. Held at Faizpur in 1936 near Jalgaon, this was the first Congress Session in a rural area. Pandit Nehru was the President of the Congress during this session. Goaded by the left- wing and the peasant movements, the Congress accepted at Faizpur in 1936 a programme of substantial reduction in rent and revenue, abolition of feudal dues and forced labour, fixity of tenure and a living wage for agricultural labourers.

www.freeupsmaterials.org

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Congress got its first woman President at the Calcutta Session in 1917- Annie Besant. Sarojini Naidu became the second woman to preside over the Congress after Annie Besant at the Kanpur session 1925.
Source: https://inc.in/brief-history-of-congress/1925-1935 https://www.inc.in/brief-history-of-congress/1935-1945
Page, 343, PDF, Bipin Chandra, Freedom Struggle

Q.10) With reference to the phenomenon of Arctic Amplification, consider the following statements:
1. It states that the surface temperature of Arctic region is increasing at a faster rate than the rest of the planet.
2. It results in an increase in concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Recently a report was released by an institute in Finland regarding the effects of climate change and global warming over the Arctic region. This report found that near surface temperatures are rising at a faster than global average rate over the Arctic region. This phenomenon has been termed by scientists as 'Arctic Amplification'.
Statement 1 is correct: Arctic Amplification refers to the **increased divergence** between the **average global temperature rise** due to climate change and the **temperature increase witnessed at Arctic Circle due to climate change. The phenomenon states that t**he Arctic is warming twice to three times as fast as the rest of the planet due to climate change**.**
Statement 2 is correct: An **increased temperature** at the Arctic results in **loss of sea ice**, as well as **melting of permafrost**. This increase in temperatures and melting of permafrost causes the **methane stored as clathrates** in both these places to **escape**. **Methane is also a greenhouse gas** which **traps 30 times more heat** compared to equivalent amounts of **CO2**. This also l**eads to an increase in global warming**.
Hence one of the consequences of this phenomenon is an increase in the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere (which ultimately contributes to an increased climate change). **Hence this statement is correct**.
Knowledge Base:
1) According to recent studies as well as the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP), the Arctic is warming 3 times faster than the rest of the world. While the global average for the increase in temperature since pre-industrial times is about 1.1 degrees Celsius, for the Arctic the temperature increase in the same time frame has been around 3 degrees Celsius.
2) This phenomenon is observed at both the Poles (called Polar Amplification collectively). However, between the two it is more pronounced at higher latitudes in the Northern Hemisphere, hence the name Arctic Amplification.
3) At certain points of time, this divergence even increased to four times compared to the global average.
4) Even within the Arctic region, this warming is more pronounced in the Eurasian side, compared to the North American side. The Arctic region near the Barents Sea (near Norway, Finland, Russia, etc) is warming at a rate of 7 times more than average global rate.
5) **Causes:**

www.freeupscmaterials.org

a. Negative Albedo Feedback: Rising temperatures are causing increasing ice loss, leading to reduced reflection and increased absorption of solar radiation, further accelerating heating and temperature increase. Studies show that the ice-albedo feedback and the lapse rate feedback are responsible for 40% and 15% of polar amplification respectively.
b. Increasing temperatures are slowing the global conveyor belt of heat distribution through ocean currents. Since Arctic waters are not as cold as before, they are not moving toward the Equator at previous rates, and collecting in the region, further causing melting of sea ice and ice shelves.
c. Lapse rate feedback and water vapour feedback have also been proposed as causal factors by various scientists.

6) Consequences:

a. Loss of sea ice, increased global warming
b. Change in patterns of ocean currents
c. Increase in sea level, flooding of low-lying areas like islands and coastal settlements
d. Loss of Polar biodiversity
e. Possible increase in extreme rainfall events during monsoons.

Source: https://www.thehindu.com/specials/text-and-context/explained-what-is-causing-arctic-warming-should-india-be-worried/article65778586.ece

Q.11) Mahatma Gandhi undertook fast unto death in 1932, mainly because
a) Round Table Conference failed to satisfy Indian political aspirations
b) Congress and Muslim League had differences of opinion
c) Ramsay Macdonald announced the Communal Award
d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Option c is correct: Mahatma Gandhi undertook fast unto death in 1932, against Ramsay Macdonald's Announcement of the Communal Award. Ramsay MacDonald, announced the Communal Award which provided for separate electorates for the 'Depressed Classes', the Europeans, the Sikhs, the Anglo-Indians and the Indian-based Christians.
Source: UPSC 2012

Q.12) Which of the following statements are correct with reference to the Muslim League?
1. During its initial phase, the League was designed to prepare the students for service to the British Raj.
2. The Muslim League observed 'Day of Deliverance' in 1939 as a mark of relief that the Congress regime ended in the provinces.
3. One of League's Prime objectives was to prevent the spread of prejudice against other Indian communities among Muslims.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

www.freeupscmaterials.org

The All-India Muslim League (popularized as the Muslim League) was a political party established in 1906 in British India. It was found as an alternative political group to the Indian National Congress. It was created with the aim of representing the interests of Indian Muslims.

Statement 1 is correct: Initially, **the League was designed to prepare students for service to the British Raj**; however, it later indulged into political activity.

Statement 2 is correct: The Muslim League observed 'Day of Deliverance' on 22 December 1939 when the **Congress Party members** who were part of the Central and provincial governments **resigned. The reason was to protest against** the Viceroy's decision to make India a party to the Second World War without duly consulting Indians.

Statement 3 is correct: All India Muslim League – Objectives

1) To protect Muslims' political rights and bring them to the attention of the government and **to prevent the spread of prejudice against other Indian communities among Muslims.**
2) To foster feelings of loyalty to the British government among Indian Muslims, and to dispel any misconceptions about the government's intentions regarding any of its measures.
3) Profiting from and advancing the political rights and interests of India's Muslims, as well as respectfully representing their needs and aspirations to the government.
4) To prevent any feelings of hostility toward other communities among Indian Muslims, without prejudice to the League's objectives.

Source: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vqAHkH879v4QOJ9hfisfSTH9oLUgVcwm/view
Pg 439

Q.13) With reference to events related to the Individual Satyagraha, consider the following statements:
1. The Delhi Chalo Movement was one of the outcomes of the Individual satyagraha movement.
2. The movement became violent when British refused to accept the demand of satyagrahis.
3. Vinobha Bhave was the first Individual Satyagrahi.
Which of the above statements are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct Answer.

After the British failed to respond to the Indian demands during WW-2. Individual Satyagraha arose directly because of the August Offer. The British made the August offer during a critical period of the war in 1940. The August Offer was rejected by both Congress and the Muslim League. MK Gandhi focused on Individual Satyagraha as the time was not suitale for a mass movement.

Statement 1 is correct: The demand of the satyagraha would be the freedom of speech against the war through an anti-war declaration. If the government did not arrest the satyagrahi, he or she would not only repeat it but move into villages and start a march towards Delhi, thus **precipitating a movement that came to be known as the 'Delhi Chalo Movement.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: The centerpiece of Individual Satyagraha was non-violence which could only be achieved by selecting the Satyagrahis. Selected Satyagrahi were chosen having non-violent background like Acharya Vinoba Bhave, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Brahma Dutt. This **movement never became violent.**

Statement 3 is correct: Nonviolence is set as the centerpiece of Individual Satyagraha. This was done by carefully selecting the Satyagrahis. **The first Satyagrahi selected was Acharya Vinoba Bhave,** who was sent

www.upscmaterials.org

to jail when he spoke against the war. The second Satyagrahi was Jawahar Lal Nehru. The third was Brahma Datt, one of the inmates of Gandhi's Ashram.

Knowledge Base: The very reason for confining the movement to individual participation was that neither Gandhiji nor the Congress wished to hamper the War effort, and this could not have been the case in a mass movement. As a result, even the aim of the Satyagraha was a limited one i.e., to disapprove the British claim that India supported the War effort wholeheartedly.

The aims of launching individual satyagraha were:

1) to show that nationalist patience was not due to weakness
2) to express people's feeling that they were not interested in the war and that they made no distinction between Nazism and the double autocracy that ruled India; and
3) to give another opportunity to the government to accept Congress' demands peacefully

Source: Spectrum – ch 22, Pg 439.440

Q.14) Consider the following statements regarding the Parallel Government formed in Satara during the Indian Freedom struggle:

1. Under the Parallel Government, an armed militia called Vidyut Vahini was organized in Satara.
2. In Satara, the volunteer corps and village units were formed to run the people's court.
3. The Parallel Government in Satara was dominated by the kunbi peasants and supported by the Dalits.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

The Parallel governments were established at Ballia, Tamluk in Midnapore and Satara in Maharashtra.

Statement 1 is Incorrect: Vidyut Vahinis were organised in the city of Tamluk in the Midnapore District of West Bengal. Parallel Government also **known as Jatiya Sarkar,** was established in Tamluk from December 1942 to September 1944. The Jatiya Sarkar undertook cyclone relief work, sanctioned grants to schools, supplied paddy from the rich to the poor.

Statemen 2 is correct: The volunteer corps (seba dals) and the village units (tufan dals) were formed under the Parallel Government in Satara. The Seba dals and tufan dals organized the people's court and also set up village libraries. **The Parallel Government in satara was formed from mid-1943 to 1945. The parallel Government was known as "Prati Sarkar**". It was organised under leaders like Y.B. Chavan, Nana Patil, etc. The Prati Sarkar undertook prohibition campaigns and Gandhi marriages. prohibition campaigns and Gandhi marriages.

Statement 3 is correct: **The Parallel Government in satara was dominated by the kunbi peasants and supported by the Dalits.** The Satara Prati Sarkar functioned till the elections of 1946, despite government repression.

Source: Pg 451, Ch 23, Spectrum
https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/lehs304.pdf

Q.15) Which of the following statements regarding the SMILE-75 initiative is correct?

a) It aims to empower women of minority groups through educational, financial & digital literacy.
b) It aims to provide micro-credit to street vendors.
c) It aims to provide residential education to talented Schedule Caste students in private schools.
d) It aims to provide alternate livelihood and rehabilitation to people involved in beggary.

www.freeupscmaterials.org

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement a is incorrect: Nayi Roshni (not SMILE-75) is a scheme of the **Ministry of Minority Affairs** for **Leadership Development** among **women of minority groups**. Hence this statement is **incorrect.** This scheme plans to do so by providing such women with **education** (including adult education), as well as **training in digital skills** (using computers, internet, etc) as well as **financial literacy** (concepts like savings, insurance, investment, etc), so that they f**eel more confidence** and are **empowered** to **take care of themselves** and improve their lives.

Statement b is incorrect: The **PM SVANidhi (Street Vendor's Atmanirbhar Nidhi) (not SMILE-75) i**s a scheme for providing **micro-credit loans to street vendors**. Hence this statement is **incorrect. I**t is a scheme of the **Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) t**o provide **working capital loans (of up to Rs 10,000 for a 1-year term)** to street vendors registered with municipal bodies so that they may **resume their livelihood after the easing of lockdown** in later months of 2020.

Statement c is incorrect: The **SRESTHA Yojana (Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas) (not SMILE-75)** is a scheme of **Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment t**o help in **socio-economic upliftment** of **meritorious students f**rom **Scheduled Caste.** Hence this statement is **incorrect. T**his scheme aims to provide **residential education** to meritorious SC students in **reputed private schools, on government expense** (which they may have been otherwise unable to afford) in order to provide the them with the best education and opportunities to do better in life.

Statement d is correct: SMILE-75 (Support for Marginalised Individuals for Livelihood & Enterprise) is a scheme that aims to r**emove the issue of beggary** from Indian cities. It provides **comprehensive rehabilitation** including **alternate livelihood for vulnerable and marginalised** people who have been **forced by life circumstances to resort to beggary**. This scheme has interventions like **housing, education, free medical facilities & skill development** to ensure that people do not have to beg in order to survive.

Knowledge Base:

1) It is a Central Sector Scheme (100% Union funding) implemented by the Union Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.
2) It was launched earlier in 2022 along with a scheme for upliftment and rehabilitation of Transgender people. However, it was relaunched in August this year as a part of "Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav ", to celebrate 75 years of India's independence, hence the name SMILE-75.
3) It will be launched in jurisdiction of 75 selected Municipal Corporations
4) It will be a joint effort by Local Urban Bodies, Civil Society Organisations/Non-Government Organisations and experts on the phenomenon of beggary
5) Housing facilities will be provided in the form of 'Garima Grah' to ensure basic necessities like food, clothing, recreational facilities, etc are met.
6) The SMILE-75 scheme dovetails and converges many existing schemes of the government for the vulnerable and marginalised communities. To ensure rehabilitation, beneficiaries will be provided scholarships to attain meaningful education, skill development training in order to earn livelihood from alternate means, subsidised/ free medical facilities so that their healthcare expenses are taken care of, etc.
7) The SMILE-75 project has been provided with a budget of about 100 crores for a multi-year (not 1 year) period until 2025-26.

Source: https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1851291
https://newsonair.com/2022/08/13/smile-75-scheme-brings-smile-on-faces-of-beggars-through-rehabilitation-skilling-employment/
http://www.nairoshni-moma.gov.in/
https://www.india.gov.in/spotlight/pm-street-vendors-atmanirbhar-nidhi-pm-svanidhi
https://shreshta.nta.nic.in/

Q.16) Consider the following statements regarding the features of Quit India Movement:
1. The movement endorsed the defiance of government authority.
2.The Quit India Movement was accommodative of violence directed against the state.
3. Anybody who believed in the complete independence of the country could join it.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
The Quit India Movement, 1942 was less ambiguous in its declared objectives. It was launched to ensure the complete withdrawal of British power from India. The projected struggle had four main features:
Statement 1 is correct: The movement was to be marked by total defiance of government authority.
Statement 2 is correct: It was accommodative of violence directed against the state.
Statement 3 is correct: It aimed at destroying British rule in India. Unlike earlier movements when Gandhi had asked trained satyagrahis to join the movements, anybody who believed in the complete independence of the country could join it now.
1) Students were urged to play a prominent part and to lead the movement.
Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/44327/3/Unit-21.pdf

Q.17) Consider the following statements regarding the Deoli Plan:
1. Under Deoli plan, the disruption of war machinery of British was conceptualized.
2. Jayaprakash Narayan was the important personality associated with the Deoli plan.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Jayaprakash Narayan was arrested for speaking against Indian participation in the Second World War in February 1940 and sent to Deoli detention camp in Rajasthan. Jayaprakash was appalled at the conditions in Deoli. He organized a hunger strike to protest the conditions in 1941. The Government immediately released him. The **jail at Deoli**, was **set up to house hardened political prisoners.** The prisoners were largely communists, Congress socialists, revolutionaries from Bhagat Singh's Hindustan Socialist Republican Association, Royists, Labour Party comrades, members of the Forward Bloc, the Revolutionary Socialist Party.
Statement 1 is correct. In 1941, Jayaprakash saw Deoli as a great opportunity for mobilizing support for the armed struggle. **Under Deoli plan, the disruption of war machinery of British was conceptualized in 1941.**
Statement 2 is correct. **The plan of action came to be known as the Deoli Plan of Jayaprakash Narayan.** According to Jayaprakash Narayan, the nationalist unity could be revived if Gandhi were to plan a radical course of action rather than a Satyagraha.
Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/44327/3/Unit-21.pdf
Jayaprakash Narayan: The Making of a Socialist - Open The Magazine

www.upscmaterials.org

Q.18) With reference to the nationalist's response to Second World War, consider the following statements:
1. The Congress decided to support the British government in the war if a responsible government was established in India.
2. Mahatma Gandhi advocated unconditional support to the British government.
3. Jawaharlal Nehru proposed the launch of civil disobedience movement to take advantage of British government.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
On September 1, 1939, Germany attacked Poland – the action that led to the Second World War. On September 3, 1939, Britain declared war against Germany and the British Government of India **declared India's support for the war without consulting Indian opinion.**
Statement 1 is correct: Though the **Congress** did not like the unilateral action of the British of drawing India into the war without consulting the Indians, it **decided to support the war effort conditionally.** The Indian offer to cooperate in the war effort had two basic conditions:
After the war, a constituent assembly should be convened to determine political structure of a free India.
Immediately, some form of a genuinely responsible government should be established at the Centre.
The offer was rejected by the viceroy `Linlithgow. The Congress argued that these conditions were necessary to win public opinion for war.
Statement 2 is correct: Mahatma Gandhi had all sympathy for Britain in this war because of his total dislike of the fascist ideology. He **advocated an unconditional support to the Allied powers.** He made a clear distinction between the democratic nations of Western Europe and the totalitarian Nazis and fascists. He said that he was not willing to embarrass the British government during the war.
Statement 3 is incorrect: Subhas Bose and other socialists, such as Acharya Narendra Dev and Jayaprakash Narayan, had no sympathy for either side in the war. In their opinion, the war was being fought by imperialists on both sides; each side wanted to protect its colonial possessions and gain more territories to colonise, so neither side should be supported by the nationalists. In fact, they thought it was the **ideal time to launch a civil disobedience movement,** to thus take advantage of the situation and snatch freedom from Britain. **Jawaharlal Nehru** was **not ready to accept the opinion of either Gandhi or of the socialists.** He was clear in his mind about the difference between democratic values and fascism. He, therefore, **advocated no Indian participation till India itself was free.** However, at the same time**, no advantage was to be taken of Britain's difficulty** by starting an immediate civil disobedience movement.
Source: History by Bipin Chandra page 296-305
Modern History, Spectrum, Chapter-22, Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II, Pg. 434-436

Q.19) Consider the following statements regarding the British response to Quit India Movement:
1. The martial law was enforced all over India.
2. All the major leaders were arrested, except for Mahatma Gandhi.
3. Government reduced the taxes and fines to appease the rebellious villagers.
Which of the statements given above is/are **incorrect**?
a) 2 only
b) 3 only

www.freeupscmaterials.org

c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is incorrect: The martial law was not applied anywhere, but the repression was severe. Agitating crowds were lathi-charged, tear-gassed and fired upon.
Statemen 2 is Incorrect: On 8 August 1942 at the All-India Congress Committee session in Bombay, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi launched the 'Quit India' movement. The next day, **Gandhi, Nehru and many other leaders of the Indian National Congress were arrested by the British Government**. Upon his release in 1944, Gandhi continued his resistance and went on a 21-day fast.
Statement 3 is Incorrect: The government resorted to violence in order to stop the agitation. **Rebellious villages were fined heavily,** and in many villages mass flogging was done. The military took over many cities.
Source: 1942 Quit India Movement | Making Britain (open.ac.uk)
Pg 452, ch 23, Spectrum

Q.20) Consider the following pairs of Military exercises in which India have participated with other country or group of countries:

Military Exercises	**Associated Countries**
1. AL Najah	India and Qatar
2. Blue Flag	Israel, India and other countries
3. Khanjar	Kazakhstan
4. Pitch black	Australia, India and other countries

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 4 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 3 and 4 only

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: Joint Military Exercise '**AL NAJAH-IV'** is conducted between contingents of **Indian Army and the Royal Army of Oman**. The joint exercise would focus on Counter Terrorism Operations, Regional Security Operations and Peace Keeping Operations under
United Nations charter apart from organizing joint physical training schedules, tactical drills. Other military exercises with Oman are 'NASEEM-AL-BAHR' and 'EASTERN BRIDGE'. The 4th Edition of India Oman Joint Military Exercise 'AL NAJAH-IV' is scheduled to take place at the Foreign Training Node of Mahajan Field Firing Ranges (Rajasthan).
Pair 2 is correctly matched: The Blue Flag drill is a **bi-annual exercise** designed to strengthen **Israel's military cooperation internationally and held between India, Israel with some other countries,** to share knowledge and combat experience to improve operational capabilities. The other countries that have participated in the exercise include the US, UK, Germany, France, Italy, Greece, and Israel.

www.freeupscmaterials.org

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: 'Khanjar' exercise is **9th Edition of the India-Kyrgyzstan Joint Special Forces Exercise** was held in March-April, 2022 at Special Forces Training School, Bakloh (HP). It is held annually between India and Kyrgyzstan since 2011. Special Forces contingents from India and Kyrgyzstan have shared their experience and best practices in terms of tactics, techniques, and procedures for countering present and emerging threats throughout the conflict spectrum.

Pair 4 is correctly matched: Pitch black is a **biennial exercise** to enhance interoperability and strengthen relationships among participants. It is taking place in the Southern hemisphere which is hosted by the **Royal Australian Air Force (**RAAF). In 2018, India participated in the exercise for the first time. Other exercises conducted with Australia are 'AUSTRA HIND' and 'AUSINDEX'.

Source: Exercise Pitch Black 2020 -ForumIAS Blog

IAF will participate in Multinational "Exercise Desert Flag" |ForumIAS Blog

https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1846679

Q.21) The distribution of powers between the Centre and the States in the Indian Constitution is based on the scheme provided in the

a) Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909

b) Montagu-Chelmsford Act, 1919

c) Government of India Act, 1935

d) Indian Independence Act, 1947

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Government of India Act of 1935 divided powers between the centre and the provinces. The Viceroy was vested with residual powers.

There were three lists which gave the subjects under each government.

1) Federal List (Centre)
2) Provincial List (Provinces)
3) Concurrent List (Both)

Source: UPSC 2012

Q.22) Consider the following pairs regarding the opinions of national leaders towards the participation in elections after withdrawal of Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM):

National Leaders	**Opinion**
1. Jawahar Lal Nehru	Rather than participating in elections, he favored resumption of constructive work.
2. Bhulabhai Desai	He opposed participation in elections
3. M K Gandhi	He initially opposed but ultimately agreed for Congress to participate in elections.

How many of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

a) Only one pair

www.freeupscmaterials.org

b) Only two pairs
c) All three pairs
d) None of the above

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Following the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement, there was a two-stage debate on the future strategy of the nationalists. The first stage was on what course the national movement should take in the immediate future, i.e., during the phase of non-mass struggle (1934-35). The second stage, in 1937, considered the question of office acceptance in the context of provincial elections held under the autonomy provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Pair 1 is incorrect: Nehru was **critical of both constructive work and council entry** in place of the suspended civil disobedience movement as that would side-track political mass action and divert attention from the main issue of the struggle against colonialism. **Nehru favoured resumption and continuation of non-constitutionalist mass struggle as the situation was still revolutionary owing to continued economic crisis and the readiness of the masses to fight.**

Pair 2 is incorrect: Some section of congress leaders favoured the idea that there should be a constitutional struggle and participation in elections to the Central Legislature (due in 1934). This school of thought was advocated by M.A. Ansari, Asaf Ali, **Bhulabhai Desai**, S. Sathyamurthy and B.C. Roy among others.

Pair 3 is incorrect: Gandhi said that the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement did not mean bowing down before opportunists or compromising with imperialism. The All-India Congress Committee (AICC) decided to fight elections under the aegis of the Congress itself. **Gandhi was in fundamental disagreement with the idea of congress participation in elections.** He was aware that he was out of tune with powerful trends in the Congress as a large section of the intelligentsia favoured parliamentary politics over mass struggle. **As a result, in October 1934, Gandhi announced his resignation from the Congress. So, he did not agree to the congress's participation in election. Hence the pair is incorrect.**

The statement is true regarding the Swarajist Movement where Gandhi initially opposed but ultimately agreed for Swarajist's demand of council entry.

Source: Spectrum Modern India 2019-20 Edition

Q.23) The Quit India Movement has been described as the most massive anti-imperialist struggle on the eve of Partition and Independence. In this context, which of the following statement is the immediate reason for the start of Quit India Movement?

a) Announcement of dominion status under August offer by Linlithgow.
b) The failure of the Cripps Mission to solve the constitutional deadlock.
c) Announcement of Individual Satyagraha by Mahatma Gandhi.
d) The Failure of Wavell Plan to negotiate on future of princely states with the Congress.

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Quit India Movement has rightly been described as the most massive anti-imperialist struggle on the eve of Partition and Independence

Option a is Incorrect: Linlithgow announced the August Offer in 1940, which proposed for the dominion status as the objective for India; however, this was not the immediate reason for launch of Quit India movement.

www.freeupscnotes.org

Option b is correct: The main reason for the launch of Quit India mission was the failure of the Cripps Mission to solve the constitutional deadlock. It exposed the Britain's unchanged attitude on constitutional advance and made it clear that any more silence would be tantamount to accepting the British right to decide the fate of Indians without consulting them.
Option c is Incorrect: Towards the end of 1940, Mahatma Gandhi decided to initiate a limited satyagraha on an individual basis by a few selected individuals in every locality. The aims of launching individual satyagraha were to show that nationalist patience was not due to weakness. However, this was not the immediate reason for launch of Quit India movement.
Option d is Incorrect: Wavell plan was introduced to have a 'balanced representation' of all Indians in council including 'caste-Hindus', Muslims, Depressed Classes, Sikhs, etc. **The conference was convened by the viceroy, Lord Wavell, at Shimla in June 1945.** The Wavell plan failed, as it gave virtual veto to the Muslim League and failed to negotiate with the congress. Also, this was not the immediate reason for launch of Quit India movement.
Source: Pg 447, ch 23, Spectrum
Unit-21.pdf (egyankosh.ac.in)

Q.24) Consider the following statements regarding the Parallel Governments formed during the Quit India Movement:
1. Jayaprakash Narayan, with the assistance of Rammanohar Lohia, formed a parallel government on the Nepal border.
2. In Tamluk (Midnapore) 'national government' was formed under the leadership of Chittu Pandey.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 Only
b) 2 Only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is correct: Jayaprakash Narayan, one of the founder members of Congress Socialist Party, escaped from the prison in Nepal in November in 1942, and **with the assistance of another socialist leader, Rammanohar Lohia, formed a parallel government on the Nepal border which lasted till 1944.**
Statemen 2 is incorrect: In In the neighbouring regions of Eastern UP, namely **the Ballia district** (August 1942 for a week), police stations were captured and **a 'national government' was declared under the leadership of Chittu Pandey.** He got many Congress leaders released. In Tamluk (Midnapore, from December 1942 to September 1944): Jatiya Sarkar undertook cyclone relief work, sanctioned grants to schools, supplied paddy from the rich to the poor, organised Vidyut Vahinis, etc.
Source: spectrum

Q.25) With reference to 'Mineral Security Partnership', consider the following statements:
1. It is US-led partnership to secure supply chains of critical minerals by reducing dependency on China.
2. The partnership exclusively focuses on transport and usage of radioactive minerals like Uranium and Thorium.
3. India has opposed the Partnership on the grounds of creating the distinction of the 'haves and have-nots' in the global order.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 and 3 only

www.iasmaterials.org

c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is correct: Mineral Security Partnership (MSP) is a US**-led partnership** to secure supply chains of critical minerals, aimed at **reducing dependency on China**. It aims to **catalyse investment from governments and the private sector** to develop strategic opportunities.
Statement 2 is incorrect: The **Mineral Security Partnership** will focus on the supply chains of minerals such as Cobalt, Nickel, Lithium, and also the **17 'rare earth' minerals (not exclusive to radioactive minerals)**. The alliance is also seen as primarily focused on evolving as an alternative to China, which has created processing infrastructure in rare earth minerals and has acquired mines in Africa for elements such as Cobalt.
Statement 3 is incorrect: India is **exploring the possibilities of joining** the Minerals Security Partnership. It is working through its diplomatic channels to fetch an entry into the Mineral Security Partnership. According to experts, the **reason India would not have found a place in the MSP** grouping is because India does not bring any expertise to the table. In the group, countries like Australia and Canada have reserves and also the technology to extract them, and countries like Japan have the technology to process REEs (Rare Earth Elements).
Source: Explained: What are rare earth elements, and why is India keen to join a global alliance to ensure their supply? -ForumIAS Blog
Concern in Delhi over not being part of US-led Minerals Security Partnership -ForumIAS Blog

Q.26) Which of the following considerations dominated the British policy towards the Congress, following the failure of the Second Round Table Conference?
1. Gandhi must not be permitted to build up the tempo for a massive mass movement.
2. The goodwill of the Congress towards British should be protected.
3. Radical elements from within the Congress must be isolated.
4. The nationalist movement must not be permitted to consolidate itself in rural areas.
Select the correct answer using the code given below
a) 1 and 4 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1, 3 and 4 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
In the second round table conference, the British Government refused to concede the basic Indian demand for freedom. Gandhi came back at the end of December 1931 to a changed political situation.
The British policy was now dominated by **three major considerations.**
Statement 1 is correct: Gandhiji must not be permitted to build up the tempo for a massive and protracted mass movement, as he had done in 1919, 1920-21 and 1930. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
Statement 2 is incorrect: According to the British, the g**oodwill of the Congress was not required for them,** but the confidence of those who supported the British against the Congress like the government functionaries, loyalists, etc. was more essential for the British. **Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**
Statement 3 is incorrect: Being an internal matter of working of Congress, it was not under consideration for British.

www.freeupsmaterials.org

Statement 4 is correct: The British firmly believed that t**he nationalist movement must not be permitted to gather force and consolidate itself in rural areas. Hence, statement 4 is correct.**
Knowledge Base:
Page 388, Spectrum PDF
Page 279, Bipin Chandra Freedom Struggle
Source: Spectrum Modern India 2019-20 Edition

Q.27) Which of the following statements best describes the reason for Gandhi's opposition to separate electorates for the Depressed Classes?
a) They will help Britishers to win the confidence of depressed classes on their side.
b) They will ensure the untouchables remained untouchables in perpetuity.
c) They will lead to incitement of riots across the nation.
d) They will weaken the cause of civil disobedience movement.

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Option a is incorrect: There may have been a chance that the Separate electorates might be able to win Depressed Classes on British side. But this statement does not best describe the reason for Gandhi's opposition to separate electorates for the Depressed Classes.
Option b is correct: At the Second Round Table Conference Mahatma Gandhi stated his arguments against separate electorates for the Depressed Classes. **He strongly believed that Separate electorates to the "Untouchables" will ensure their bondage in perpetuity.**
He argued that once the depressed classes were treated as a separate political entity, the question of abolishing untouchability would get undermined, while separate electorates would ensure that the untouchables remained untouchables in perpetuity. **He said that what was required was not protection of the so-called interests of the depressed classes but eradication of untouchability**.
Option c is incorrect: The issue of separate electorates for depressed classes did not raise any fear of riots throughout British India. Hence, this statement does not best describe the reason for Gandhi's opposition to separate electorates for the Depressed Classes.
Option d is incorrect: From December 1931 - April 1934 was the Second phase of Civil Disobedience Movement. The impact of separate electorates was unclear on CDM as the Separate electorates may or may not have an impact on CDM. So, this statement does not best describe the reason for Gandhi's opposition to separate electorates for the Depressed Classes.
Source: Spectrum Modern India 2019-20 Edition

Q.28) In context of Modern History of India, Muslim League's Resolution of March 1940 included which of the following demands?
1. Muslim majority areas in North-West and East India under British rule should be declared as independent states.
2. Muslim minority areas in British India should be provided autonomy.
3. British India should be divided into two dominions of India and Pakistan.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

www.freeupscmaterials.org

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Muslim League's Resolution of March 1940 is also known as Pakistan Resolution or Lahore Resolution. It was basically a demand for separate state for Muslims. The Muslim League passed this resolution with the following demands:

Statement 1 is correct: It called for grouping of geographically contiguous areas where Muslims are in majority (North-West, East) into independent states in which constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The resolution also demanded adequate safeguards to Muslims where they are in minority. The resolution did not have provision relating to autonomy provided to Muslim minority areas.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Division of British India into the dominions of India and Pakistan was not the demand of the Muslim League Resolution of March 1940. Instead of the Muslim League's resolution, the Viceroy Linlithgow announced in the August Offer (August 1940) that dominion status was the objective for India along with the expansion of viceroy's executive council. It also declared that no future constitution to be adopted without the consent of minorities.

Source: Spectrum Modern India 2019-20 Edition

Q.29) Consider the following statements with respect to the Poona Pact of 1932:

1. It abandoned the idea of separate electorates for depressed classes.
2. It led to increase in the seats reserved for depressed classes, both in provincial as well as the central legislature.
3. It was accepted as an amendment to the Communal Award.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

At the second Round Table Conference, BR Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for Dalits. When the British government conceded Ambedkar's demand, Gandhiji began a fast unto death. He believed that separate electorates for Dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's position and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932.

Statement 1 is correct: It gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate. **The Pact abandoned the idea of separate electorates for the depressed classes.**

Statement 2 is correct: According to the Pact, the seats reserved for the depressed classes **were increased from 71 to 147 in provincial legislatures and to 18 per cent of the total in the Central Legislature.**

Statement 3 is correct: The Poona Pact was accepted by the British government as an amendment to the Communal Award. Even after signing the Poona Pact, Dr B.R. Ambedkar continued to denounce the Poona Pact till 1947.

Knowledge Base:

Poona Pact was Signed by B.R. Ambedkar on behalf of the depressed classes on September 24, 1932. It was signed between MK Gandhi and Ambedkar. The Poona Pact abandoned the idea of separate electorates for the depressed classes.

Source: https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/jess303.pdf

Spectrum Modern India 2019-20 Edition

www.upscmaterials.org

Q.30) Which one of the following statements is correct regarding "India Out Campaign"?
a) It is a campaign by an informal "coffee club" to oppose India's entry to UN Security Council as a Permanent Member.
b) It is a China led acronym developed to oppose the membership of India into APEC Organization.
c) It is a campaign led by Maldivian government critics accusing of alleged increasing military presence of India in Maldives.
d) It is a Pakistan organized conference to oppose the membership of India into Organisation of Islamic Cooperation.

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
On March 23, the **Maldivian Parliament disallowed a planned opposition rally in the capital Male**. It had been called by former president Abdulla Yameen and his Progressive Party, and its ally, the People's National Congress. The theme of the rally was "**India Out**", a slogan coined two years ago by protesters who claimed that the MDP government led by President Ibrahim Solih had "sold out" the Maldives to India.
The 'India Out' campaign started in 2021 as on-ground protests in the Maldives, and later widely spread across social media platforms using the phrase with a related hashtag.
The allegations made by 'India Out' protestors are
1) They have alleged that New Delhi has sent a **large military contingent** to the Maldives. Allegations are focused particularly on the co-operation between the two sides to develop a **harbour on the Uthuru Thilafalhu (UTF) atoll** for the Maldivian coast Guard.
2) Protestors claim the UTF to be a **foreign military base** of India in the Maldives.
3) The Maldives Defence ministry has issued a statement saying that there were no foreign military personnel on UTF, which is being developed as a dockyard for the Maldivian coast guard.

Source: Explained: What's behind the new anti-India campaign in the Maldives?-ForumIAS Blog
"Coffee Club" holding back UNSC reforms | Latest News India - Hindustan Times

Q.31) The plan of Sir Stafford Cripps envisaged that after the Second World War
a) India should be granted complete independence
b) India should be partitioned into two before granting independence
c) India should be made a republic with the condition that she will join the Commonwealth
d) India should be given Dominion status

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Option d is correct: Cripps Mission was sent to India under the president ship of Stafford Cripps in march 1942. It proposed an Indian Dominion that will be free to decide its relations with the commonwealth and United Nations. The intention was to get Indian support for Britishers in the ongoing World War II.
Source: UPSC 2016

Q.32) PEN-PLUS strategy, recently seen in news, is related to?
a) Encouraging adult education in rural areas of India.
b) Containing non-communicable diseases in Africa.
c) Reducing infant mortality rate in Africa.
d) Addressing the problem of Left-Wing Extremism in central India.

Ans) b

www.freeupscmaterials.org

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Africa has adopted a new **strategy to boost access to the diagnosis, treatment and care of severe non-communicable diseases (NCD)** Called 'PEN-PLUS, A Regional Strategy to Address Severe Non-Communicable Diseases at First-Level Referral Health Facilities'. **The strategy is aimed at bridging the access gap in treatment and care of patients with chronic and severe NCDs.**

Health ministers of African countries endorsed the plan at the 72nd session of the World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Committee for Africa in Lomé, Togo to reduce premature mortality from NCDs.

NCDs include heart diseases, cancers, diabetes, asthma among others. Globally, NCDs are the main cause of morbidity and mortality. They account for 71 per cent of global mortality, according to WHO. In the African Region, the proportion of mortality due to NCDs ranges from 27-88 per cent.

Severe non-communicable diseases are those chronic conditions that lead to high levels of disability and death among children, adolescents and young adults if left undiagnosed or untreated.

In Africa, the most prevalent, severe non-communicable diseases include sickle-cell disease, type 1 and insulin-dependent type 2 diabetes, rheumatic heart disease, severe hypertension and moderate to severe and persistent asthma.

Source: https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/africa/african-health-ministers-adopt-pen-plus-strategy-against-non-communicable-diseases-84500.

Q.33) Which of the following actions was adopted in the All-India Congress Committee (AICC) meeting organized at Patna in 1934?

a) It adopted a resolution in support of the Poona Pact.
b) It gave a call for the boycott of provincial elections.
c) It agreed to the participation in provincial elections.
d) It agreed not to accept the Communal Award.

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Following the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement, there was a two-stage debate on the future strategy of the nationalists. The first stage was on what course the national movement should take in the immediate future I.e., the phase of non-mass struggle (1934-35). The second stage (1937), considered the question of office acceptance in the context of provincial elections held under the autonomy provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Option a is incorrect: There was no mention of Poona Pact (1932) in AICC Working Committee meeting in Patna, 1934.

Option b is incorrect: The AICC Working Committee meeting in Patna, 1934 did not give a call for the boycott of provincial elections.

Option c is correct: In May 1934, the All-India Congress Committee (AICC) met at Patna to set up a Parliamentary Board to fight elections under the aegis of the Congress itself. Gandhi was in fundamental disagreement with the idea of congress participation in elections.

Option d is incorrect: There was no mention of Communal Award (1932) in AICC Working Committee meeting in Patna, 1934.

Source: Spectrum Modern India 2019-20 Editionhttps://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/jess303.pdf

Q.34) Which of the following led to the resignation of Gandhiji from the Congress in October 1934?

1. A large section of the Congress favoured parliamentary politics with which Gandhi was in fundamental disagreement.

www.freeupscmaterials.org

2. A section of the intelligentsia in Congress felt estranged from some items of his constructive programmes.
3. He had fundamental differences with the socialist group led by Jawaharlal Nehru.
Select the correct answer using the code given below.
a) 3 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 2 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
In October 1934, Gandhiji announced his resignation from the Congress. He was at the same time convinced that he was out of tune with powerful trends in the Congress.
Statement 1 is correct: He felt that a large section of the intelligentsia favoured parliamentary politics with which he was in fundamental disagreement. It was one of the reasons for him to resign.
Statement 2 is correct: Another section of the intelligentsia felt disconnected from the Congress because of Gandhi's emphasis on the spinning wheel (Charkha) as 'the second lung of the nation,'. Also, some were unhappy because on emphasis on Harijan work based on a moral and religious approach, **and on other items of the constructive programme.** So, Gandhi felt that he was not in tune with trends in congress and so he resigned.
Statement 3 is correct: Similarly, the socialist group, led by Jawaharlal Nehru, was growing in influence and importance but Gandhi had fundamental differences with it. Gandhi by the weight of his personality could have influenced them but he did not want to suppress the spread of the ideas propounded by them. Because of fundamental ideological differences with the sociologist, he considered to resign and better serve the congress in thought, word and deed.
Source: Pages 333-334, PDF, Bipin Chandra, India's Freedom Struggle

Q.35) With reference to the NAMASTE Scheme, consider the following statements:
1. It envisages the safety and dignity of sanitation workers in India.
2. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme run by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
3. National Safai Karamchari Financial Development Corporation (NSKFDC) would be the implementing agency for NAMASTE.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
The Government recently launched the National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE) scheme to ensure occupational safety and alternate livelihood for people involved in manual scavenging and sewer maintenance work in India's urban areas.
Statement 1 is correct: – It envisages the **safety and dignity** of sanitation workers in urban India. It provides for creating an enabling ecosystem that recognises sanitation workers as one of the key contributors to operations and maintenance of sanitation infrastructure. In doing so, it provides **sustainable livelihood** and enhances their occupational safety. It focuses on **capacity building** and improved **access to safety gear** and machines.

www.freeupscmaterials.org

Statement 2 is incorrect: Namaste is a **Central Sector Scheme (not centrally sponsored scheme)** of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE) as a joint initiative of the MoSJE and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA).
Statement 3 is correct: National Safai Karamchari Financial Development Corporation (NSKFDC) would be implementing agency for NAMASTE. Skill Development and trainings of Safai Mitras is being taken up with the support of the MoSJE through the National Safai Karamchari Finance Development Corporation (NSKFDC).
Source: https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1852627
https://indianexpress.com/article/upsc-current-affairs/upsc-essentials/upsc-essentials-one-word-a-day-namaste-8097077/

Q.36) With reference to the powers of the Governors vis-a-vis the elected governments in the provinces under the Government of India Act of 1935, consider the following statements:
1. The Governors had the right to veto legislative and administrative measures taken by provincial governments.
2. The Governor had the power to enact Governor's Acts.
3. The Governor was required to act with the advice of ministers who were responsible to the provincial legislature.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 2 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d
Exp) Option is the correct answer.
In August 1935, the British Parliament passed the Government of India Act of 1935. The Act provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation to be based on the union of the British Indian provinces and Princely States. The provinces were to be governed under a new system **based on provincial autonomy** under which elected ministers controlled all provincial departments. But once again, the Governors, appointed by the British Government, retained special powers.
Statement 1 is correct: The Governors could veto legislative and administrative measures taken by the provincial governments, especially those concerning minorities, the rights of civil servants, law and order and British business interests.
Statement 2 is correct: The Governor also had the power to take over and indefinitely run the administration of a province. Thus, both political and economic power remained concentrated in British hands. **The Governor could** (a) refuse assent to a bill, (b) promulgate ordinances
Statement 3 is correct: The Act introduced responsible Governments in provinces, that is, **the Governor was required to act with the advice of ministers responsible to the provincial legislature.** This came into effect in 1937 and was discontinued in 1939.
Source: 335,
60 laxmikant

Q.37) With reference to the Tripuri session (1939) of the Congress, consider the following statements:
1. Subhash Chandra Bose defeated Pattabi Sitaramayya for the post of Congress Presidentship.
2. At this session, Bose favored a mass civil disobedience movement in case the demand of India's independence was not fulfilled by British.

www.freeupscmaterials.org

3. Maulana Azad was elected as the President of the Congress after the resignation of Subhash Chandra Bose.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 1 and 2 only
d) 2 and 3 only

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Subhash Chandra Bose had been a unanimous choice as the President of the Congress in 1938 at its Haripura session. In 1939, he decided to stand again for the Tripuri session of the Congress, this time as the spokesperson of militant politics and radical groups.
Statement 1 is correct: With the blessings of Gandhiji, other leaders put up Pattabhi Sitaramayya as a candidate for the post. But Subhas Bose was elected on 29 January by defeating Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
Statement 2 is correct: Bose at the Tripuri session prophesized that an imperialist war was about to take place in Europe. **He was in favour of giving a six-month ultimatum to Britain to grant the national demand of independence and wanted to launch a mass civil disobedience movement in case Britain refuses to grant it.**
Statement 3 is incorrect: Subhas Bose believed that the Congress was strong enough to launch an immediate struggle and that the masses were ready for such struggle. However, Gandhiji was convinced that corruption and indiscipline had vitiated Congress' capacity to fight and we should wait for the right moment to initiate a mass movement. **Bose could see no other way out but to resign from the presidentship. This led to the election of Rajendra Prasad in his place.** Subsequently, in May, Subhas Bose and his followers formed the Forward Bloc as a new party within the Congress.
Source: **448-453,** PDF, Bipin Chandra, India's Freedom Struggle
Page 450, Spectrum PDF

Q.38) Consider the following facts with reference to political parties emerged from Indian National Congress before India's Independence:
1. In 1923 elections, Swaraj Party became single largest party in the Central Legislature.
2. Congress Socialist Party was a political party working within the Indian National Congress.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
In pre independence era many political factions emerged from the Indian National Congress. Few examples include Swaraj Party, Congress socialist party and All India Forward bloc etc.
In 1923 Swaraj Party, established as the Congress-Khilafat Swaraj Party, was a political party formed in India. It aimed at establishing self-government and political freedom for the Indian people from the British Raj. On the other hand, congress socialist party was formed in 1934**. It aimed at giving the Indian national movement a socialist direction.**

www.freeupscmaterials.org

Statement 1 is correct: General elections were held in British India in November 1923 for both the Central Legislative Assembly and Provincial Assemblies. The Central Legislative Assembly had 145 seats, of which 105 were elected by the public. **Out of these 105 elected seats, the Swaraj Party won 38 seats in Central Assembly and emerged as the single largest party.**

Statement 2 is correct: Congress Socialist party was established in 1934 within the congress under the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev and Minoo Masani. The four basic proposition of congress socialist party was:

1) Working within the congress.
2) It would be fatal to part ways from the national movement that the Congress represents.
3) They must give the Congress and the national movement a socialist direction.
4) They must organize the workers and peasants in their class organizations.

Source: https://www.egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/20030/1/Unit-27.pdf

Q.39) With reference to election manifesto of Congress for 1937 provincial elections, consider the following statements:

1. Purpose of sending Congressmen to the Provincial legislatures was to cooperate with British Government to get desired results for Indians.
2. Manifesto ensured the right to form unions and right to strike for Indian workers.
3. It promised that congress governments will work towards removal of untouchability.
4. It ensured to regularise the working hours of industrial workers.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

a) 1 and 4 only
b) 1, 3 and 4 only
c) 2, 3 and 4 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The congress manifesto for 1937 election aimed at explaining the political and economic policy and programme of the Congress. It was drafted by All India Congress Committee in 1936.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Manifesto clearly mentioned the primary **goal of sending Congressmen to the legislatures was not to cooperate with the British Government.**

Statement 2 is correct: The manifesto ensured the workers right to form union and to strike.

Statement 3 is correct: Congress manifesto promised to remove untouchability. It also promised to provide:

1) Equal status to women
2) Encourage khadi and village industries.
3) Satisfactory solution to communal problem.

Statement 4 is correct: The manifesto promised to industrial workers that:

1) **There will be regularisation of working hours.**
2) Decent standard of living would be provided.
3) Conditions of labour would be improved.

Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/20073/1/Unit-30.pdf

Q.40) Which of the following statements about the National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS) is/are correct?

1. It is India's first Fingerprint Identification System that establishes centralised fingerprint database of criminals.

www.freeiasmaterials.org

2. It is developed by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI).
3. It creates a unique National Fingerprint Number (NFN) for each person arrested for committing a crime.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Recently, the union home minister inaugurated the National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS). Conceptualized and managed by the NCRB at the Central Fingerprint Bureau (CFPB) in New Delhi, the National Automated Fingerprints Identification System (NAFIS) project is a country-wide searchable database of crime- and criminal-related fingerprints. The web-based application functions as a central information repository by consolidating fingerprint data from all states and Union Territories.

Statement 1 incorrect: Upon the recommendations of the National Police Commission in 1986, the Central Fingerprint Bureau first began to automate the fingerprint database. It has begun with digitizing the existing manual records through **India's first Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFI) in 1992**, called Fingerprint Analysis & Criminal Tracing System (FACTS 1.0).

Statement 2 is incorrect: NAFIS is developed by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) (not **the UIDAI)** at the Central Fingerprint Bureau (CFPB) in New Delhi. It establishes a country-wide searchable database of crime- and criminal-related fingerprints. The web-based application functions as a central information repository by consolidating fingerprint data from all states and Union Territories.

Statement 3 is correct: NAFIS assigns a unique 10-digit National Fingerprint Number (NFN) to each person arrested for a crime.

This unique ID will be used for the person's lifetime, and different crimes registered under different FIRs will be linked to the same NFN.

Source: https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-what-is-nafis-and-the-story-of-how-fingerprinting-began-in-india-8102544/.

Q.41) With reference to Indian freedom struggle, consider the following events:

1. Mutiny in Royal Indian Navy
2. Quit India Movement launched
3. Second Round Table Conference

What is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

a) 1-2-3
b) 2-1-3
c) 3-2-1
d) 3-1-2

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Second Round Conference happened in 1931,
Quit India Movement in 1942 and
Mutiny in Royal Indian Navy in 1946.

Source: UPSC 2017

www.freeupscmaterials.org

Q.42) With reference to results of elections held for provincial assemblies in 1937, consider the following statements:
1. Unionist party won majority of the seats in Punjab.
2. Justice Party outperformed the Congress in Madras presidency.
3. Muslim league emerged as a single largest party in Bengal.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 2 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Provincial elections were held in eleven provinces of British India in 1936-37. The Indian National Congress got majority in many of the province's exceptions being in Bengal, Assam, North West Frontier Provine (NWFP), Punjab and Sindh. In many of these provinces regional parties emerged as winner.
Statement 1 is correct: Unionist party won majority of the seats in Punjab. Unionist party won 98 out of 175 seats and formed government in Punjab. Congress was able to win only 18 seats out of 175.
Statement 2 is incorrect: Congress won maximum seats in madras and formed the government. As a result, Congress out voted the Justice party which had been in power for past 17 years.
Statement 3 is incorrect: Congress although emerged as single largest party but could not win the election. **Here, Praja Krishak party was popular.** It formed coalition government with Muslim League under Fazlul Haq.
Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/20073/1/Unit-30.pdf

Q.43) With reference to office acceptance after 1937 provincial elections, consider the following statements:
1. Congress decided to accept the office because the Governor of the provinces assured that they will not intervene in the working of Congress Governments.
2. Jayprakash Narain moved an amendment for total rejection of office acceptance during All India Congress Committee meeting of 1937.
3. Most of the Indian Capitalists were not in the favour of office acceptance by the Congress.
Which of the statements given above are **incorrect**?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Post 1937 election The Congress managed to won 716 out of 1,161 seats it contested. But the decision of office acceptance had been left pending due to differences within the Congress.
Statement 1 is incorrect: Governors in the province refused to give assurances on the conditions put forward by the Congress. The condition attached was that the Governors would not use their special powers to intervene with the functioning of congress ministries. **So, statement 1 is incorrect.**
Statement 2 is correct: During AICC meeting in 1937 Jayprakash Narain moved an amendment for total rejection of office. However, this was defeated when put to vote i.e., 78 in favour and 135 against.

www.freeupscmaterials.org

Statement 3 is incorrect: Most of the Indian capitalists were in favour of office acceptance by the Congress. G.D. Birla constantly made efforts in this direction. Birla even informed Lord Zetland, the Secretary of State, about Gandhi's statement that 'office acceptance was an attempt to avoid bloody revolution on the one hand and mass Civil Disobedience on the other.'
Knowledge Base: According to Raini Dhawan Shanker Das the Congress had gained by the delay in office acceptance was:
1) The delay had disproved the election time propaganda against the Congress that they were eager to occupy power in the provinces.
2) The Congress unity had been maintained and demonstrated.
3) It had become clear to Governors and the ministers that the word of the Congress High Command was supreme.
4) Governors would think several times before intervening in the working of Ministeries.
Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/44320/3/Unit-17.pdf

Q.44) Consider the following statement regarding Gandhiji's specific instructions for different sections of the people during the 'Quit India Movement of 1942'?
1. Government servants should openly declare their allegiance to the Congress.
2. Soldiers were asked to refuse to fire on our own people.
3. The Princes were asked to 'accept the sovereignty of their own people.
4. Peasants should refuse to pay the land revenue to any of the Zamindars.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 2 and 4 only
c) 1, 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Mahatma Gandhi planned an all-out campaign (Quit India Movement in 1942) to compel British withdrawal from India, after the failure of the Cripps Mission to reach a compromise. At the historic August meeting at Gowalia Tank in Bombay, Gandhi proclaimed his *mantra*–'do or die'.
Gandhiji's speech also contained specific instructions for different sections of the people.
1) Government **servants would not yet be asked to resign, but they should openly declare their allegiance to the Congress. (Hence Statement 1 is correct)**
2) Soldiers were also not to leave their posts, but **they were to 'refuse to fire on our own people. (Hence Statement 2 is correct)**
3) The Princes were asked to 'accept the sovereignty of your own people, instead of paying homage to a foreign power.' **(Hence Statement 3 is correct)**
4) The people of the Princely States were asked to declare that they were part of the Indian nation and that they would accept the leadership of the princes, if the latter cast their lot with the People, but not otherwise.'
5) Students were to give up studies if they were sure they could continue to remain firm independence was achieved.
6) Peasants 'who have the courage, and are prepared to risk their all' should refuse to pay the land revenue.
7) Tenants were told that 'the Congress holds that the land belongs to those who work on it and to no one else.'

www.freeupscmaterials.org

8) If a *zamindar does not exploit* the ryots to help the Britishers, **his portion of the revenue, which may be settled by mutual agreement, should be given to him.** But if a *zamindar* wants to side with the Government, no tax should be paid to him.' **(Hence Statement 4 is incorrect)**
These instructions were not actually issued because of the preventive arrests, but they do make Gandhiji's intentions clear.
Source: Page 465 Bipin Chandra Freedom Struggle PDF

Q.45) With reference to Bharat Bill Payment System (BBPS), consider the following statements:
1. It is a payment system owned and operated by Reserve Bank of India.
2. It helps in the payment of utility bills such as electricity or telecom bills.
3. At present, it is available only to the residents of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 2 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is incorrect: BBPS is an RBI conceptualized system but is **owned and operated by National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) (not the Reserve Bank of India)**. It was launched in August 2016 under the recommendation of G. Padmanabhan committee.
It offers interoperable and accessible bill payment services to consumers via digital channels along with a network of agents & bank branches.
BBPS also provides a standardized bill payment experience, centralized customer grievance redress mechanism and uniform customer convenience fee, etc.
Statement 2 is correct: These bills can be for electricity, telecom, DTH, gas, water bills, insurance, loan repayments, education fees, FASTag Recharge, municipal taxes, subscription fees, etc. in one single window.
Statement 3 is incorrect: RBI recently allowed the Bharat Bill Payment System (BBPS) **to accept cross-border inward payments with an aim to ease the transaction process for non-resident Indians** (NRIs). This system was till now available to only residents in India. Due to this, NRIs have been facing challenges in paying utility bills for their family and friends in India.
Source: New bill payment facility for NRIs: No need to send money to Indian accounts, pay directly through BBPS | The Financial Express
RBI move to allow NRIs to pay bills through BBPS welcomed - Times of India (indiatimes.com)
https://bbps.in/

Q.46) With reference to Labour Reforms by Congress ministries in provinces during 1937-1939, Consider the following statements:
1. In Bombay, Industrial Dispute Act introduced by Congress Ministry aimed at curbing strikes and lockouts by workers.
2. In United Province, Labour Enquiry Committee formed under Rajendra Prasad recommended providing maternity benefits to women workers.
3. In Bihar, a Textile Enquiry Committee was appointed to enquire into the wages and working conditions in the mill industry.

www.freeupscmaterials.org

Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
The Congress had promised better working conditions to the working class in its election manifesto. Their basic approach was to advance workers' interests while promoting industrial peace.
Statement 1 is correct: Bombay was the only province where congress ministry formed had undertaken the Labour Legislation. Bombay Industrial dispute act was passed in 1938.
Bombay Industrial dispute act 1938, aimed at checking at best the strikes and lockouts by workers. The emphasis in the Act was on conciliation, arbitration, and negotiation instead of strike. The Act was strongly opposed by Left Congressmen, including Communists as well as Congress Socialists. They believed the act was directed at restricting the freedom to strike and introduced new complicated procedure for registration of trade union. Hence, would encourage unions promoted by employers.
Statement 2 is correct: The Congress Government in United Province set up a Labour Enquiry Committee under Rajendra Prasad. The Committee's recommendations **included an increase in workers' wages with a minimum wage of Rs. 15 per month, formation of an arbitration board, recruitment of labour through an independent board**, **maternity benefits to women workers,** and recognition of the Left- dominated Mazdur Sabha by the employers.
Statement 3 is incorrect: As the wages were very low, a **Textile Enquiry Committee was appointed by the Government of Bombay (not in Bihar) in 1937** to enquire into the wages and working conditions in the mill industry and make recommendations. In their report in 1938, the Committee recommended a 121 /2 per cent increase in the wages of all the mill operatives. This recommendation was accepted by all the mills and the wage increase was affected from February 1938.
Source: India's struggle for independence, chapter on Twenty-eight months of congress rule.

Q.47) With reference to Schemes formulated at All India National Education Conference of Wardha in 1937, Consider the following statements:
1. Three-year residential training courses for teachers should be established.
2.Free and compulsory education for first seven years should be implemented in schools.
3. Moral education should be imparted to students.
4. Handicraft to be included in the school curriculum.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 2, 3 and 4 only
c) 1, 2 and 4 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
The Congress organised an all-India Education Conference in October 1937 in Wardha. The main principle behind this scheme was 'learning through activity'. It was based on Gandhi's ideas published in a series of articles in the weekly Harijan.
Statement 1 is correct: The Report stated the **need for a three-year residential course for training teachers should be conducted,**

www.freeupscmaterials.org

Statement 2 is correct: The conference outlined **the free and compulsory education be provided for seven years** of schooling. It also included that teaching to be done in mother tongue. Hindi to be taught in areas where it was not the mother tongue.
Statement 3 is incorrect: As per the Wardha scheme, **no religious and moral education should be included in the syllabus**. The idea of basic education was also completely secular in it form and content.
Statement 4 is correct: Under the scheme, educating the child to be done through **the medium of productive activity of a suitable craft. Therefore, handicraft was included in the curriculum.** Such crafts include spinning and weaving, carpentry, agriculture, pottery, leather work, home science for girls, etc. Also, a system of assessment focusing on the progress of skill in the students' craft of choice should be formulated.
Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/8523/1/Unit-2.pdf

Q.48) Which of the following were the issues associated with Agrarian reforms brought by Congress Governments in Provinces during their 1937-1939 reign?
1. Inadequate financial resources with Congress Ministry proved to be a hurdle in undertaking agrarian reforms.
2. Second chambers of provincial assemblies in the Congress run provinces were reactionary towards the reforms brought by Congress governments.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
For the purpose of agrarian reforms, the Congress ministries legislated many laws relating to land reforms, debt relief, forest grazing fee, arrears of rent, land tenures, etc. These benefits went to statutory and occupancy tenants while sub-tenants did not gain much. Agricultural labourers did not benefit as they had not been mobilised. Issues were associated due to complex agrarian structure.
Statement 1 is correct: Congress manifesto had outlined the agrarian reforms to be undertaken by its ministries. But **there was constraint of inadequate powers as well as financial resources with the government**. The maximum share of revenue was appropriated by the Government of India. Hence Congress was left with inadequate monetary resources to carry out agrarian reforms.
Statement 2 is correct: The second chamber or Legislative Councils were dominated by landlords, moneylenders, and capitalists in United Provinces, Bihar, Bombay, Madras, and Assam. **They were reactionary in nature.** As a majority in the lower house was not enough, in order to get any legislation passed through the second chamber, the Congress had to simultaneously pressure their upper-class elements and conciliate them. And since congress leadership worked under time constraint, the second chamber further delayed the agrarian reforms.
Source: spectrum, chapter national movement 1919-1939

Q.49) With reference to congress rule in provinces during 1937-1939, Consider the following statements:
1. The formation of Congress Governments in provinces encouraged the formation of Praja mandals in many princely states.
2. The Congress governments repealed all the emergency powers acquired by the earlier provincial governments through Public Safety Acts.
3. Police powers were reduced under the congress ruled provinces.

www.freeupscmaterials.org

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 2 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
The Congress governments in provinces functioned both as a government in the provinces and as the opposition against the Central Government. It brought social reforms through the leg in the provinces and at the same time carry on the struggle for independence. Thus, the Congress had to implement its strategy of Struggle-Truce-Struggle (S-T-S).
Statement 1 is correct: The formation of congress ministries in **8 provinces (U.P., C.P., Madras, Bombay, Bihar, Orissa, Assam and N.W.F.P) in** 1937 created a new sense of confidence and expectation in the people of the Indian princely states. It acted as a spur to greater political activity. The years 1938-39 witnessed a large number of movements demanding responsible government and other reforms**. Praja mandals** mushroomed in many States that had earlier no such organizations. Major struggles broke out in Jaipur, Kashmir, Rajkot, Patiala, Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, and the Orissa States.
Statement 2 is correct: All emergency powers acquired by provincial governments through Public Safety Acts **(like the Bengal Public Security Act, 1932, the Bihar and Orissa Public Safety Act, 1933, the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act, 1932, the United Provinces Special Powers Act, 1932, and the Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1932)** and other means during 1932 were repealed. For example, the bans were lifted from political organisations like the Hindustan Seva Dal and Youth Leagues, as well as the ban on some political books and journals.
Statement 3 is correct: In the Congress provinces, police powers were reduced and the shadowing of political workers by CID (Central Investigation Department) agents stopped. Of all the British functionaries, the ones the people were most afraid of and hated, were the police. And according to Gandhiji, the best and the only effective way to constitution if Congress can rule without the aid of military and with the least possible assistance of the police.
Source: India's struggle for independence, chapter on Twenty-eight months of congress rule

Q.50) Which of the following are included as essential commodities under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955?
1. Fertilizers
2. Foodstuffs including edible oils
3. Petroleum and petroleum products
4. Medical equipment
Select the correct answer from the code given below:
a) 1, 2 and 3 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 2, 3 and 4 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
With tur dal prices rising since the last few months and reports of some traders creating artificial supply squeeze by restricting sales, the Centre has invoked the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 recently.

www.freeupscmaterials.org

The Essential Commodities Act (ECA), 1955 was enacted at a time when India was facing food scarcity due to low levels of food grains production. ECA was enacted, to stop hoarding and black marketing of food and gives consumers protection against irrational spikes in prices of essential commodities.

Essential Commodity

According to the Essential Commodities Act, essential commodities mean any commodity specified in the schedule. Thus, there are 7 following commodities that are specified in the schedule:

1) Drugs (**medical equipment are not specified under essential commodities). (Statement 4 is incorrect)**
2) **Fertilizers**, whether organic, inorganic, or mixed. **(Statement 1 is correct)**
3) **Foodstuffs, including edible oils and its seeds. (Statement 2 is correct)**
4) Hank yarn, made wholly with cotton
5) **Petroleum and its products. (Statement 3 is correct)**
6) Jute, whether in the form of raw or textiles
7) Seed, whether of fruits and vegetables, of cattle fodder, or of jute.

Source: https://blog.ipleaders.in/overview-of-the-essential-commodities-act-1955/.

Essential Commodities Act invoked to rein in tur dal price - The Hindu

https://upload.indiacode.nic.in/schedulefile?aid=AC_CEN_21_28_00003_195510_1517807320439&rid=696

www.freeupscmaterials.org